

WHOLE NO. 2910

Hot House Lambs.

Wilson, in the Practical Farmer, the experience of some of his men in raising early lambs, which, into the Christmas and winter months, require warm shelter and good food as the production of eggs in poultry business.

The improved breeds of mutton sheep are the chief element of success. Mr. Wilson says: Send poor stuff to market a season or two and then produce the business a failure. If it does not succeed, it is his own fault. "Will not the business be over eventually?" has been asked me several times a year for twelve years. And the business is as good now as ever. It will no more be overdone than making gilt-edged butter will be overdone, and for the same reason—lack of snap and vim in enough farmers to overdo it. Many work at both kinds of business that do not make anything, but those who do either right, always come out ahead. A friend averaged \$1000 annually from the lambs and wool of his 100 ewes, for several years down to the financial depression. At the time his farm would have brought \$100 an acre and his sheep \$6 a head. Now he gets \$800 from the same number of sheep, the farm would not sell for over \$50 an acre and his sheep \$3 a head. Considering values of everything, he is making more money now than then. He has been making money right along growing hot house lambs, and what he gets for them now will buy more than what he got for his sheep at any other time would.

Some new methods in feeding have sprung up within a few years. I will describe how the nearest flock to me is managed, and that will be a fair representation of all. Summers they are kept in good pasture, as any sheep should be. Some piece of meadow is plowed after the hay is off and corn or sorghum planted for green feed in August and September, as may be needed. Crimson clover is sown at the same time. When the corn or sorghum comes off, the very last thing in the fall, there is a considerable grazing of fresh clover for the ewes. Stormy weather and cold nights they are kept indoors. Here the feed is clover hay, corn fodder, bean haulm and straw for roughage, turnips, silage or beets for succulence, and bran, oats, corn and hay for grain variety. Right fattening and dressing assure the least disappointment in cash returns. As to profit this business, I am not afraid to say it costs no more to grow hot-house lambs than it does to grow lambs in the way and sell them when they are to ten months old. The bulk of

does not produce gas holes and heated flavors, and the result is a superior article.

To make such cheese in this country we must apply moisture to the air artificially and keep the temperature down by means of cellars and sub-earth ducts. They do not care particularly if the cheese does mold some. The cheese are pressed under upright screws and generally there are two hoops under one screw. The cheese are not bandaged in the press as with us, but a long strip of cloth, or special bandage, about three inches wide is wound around the cheese after it comes from the hoop to keep it from spreading.

When Mr. Drummond went to Scotland he started in as traveling instructor. The first place he made cheese was in the dairy of Robt. Wallace, of Auchinbrain, in Ayrshire about nine miles from Kilmarnock. Mr. Wallace now has the latest improvements, and keeps a herd of about thirty-three fine Ayrshire cattle. He makes up about 1300 pounds of milk each day, from which he gets 154 pounds of cheese, or about 4.2-3 pounds of cheese on the average from each cow; or it takes about 8.5 pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese. In the past three years Mr. Wallace has won one thousand dollars in premiums on his cheese at the Kilmarnock and Ayr shows.

This speaks well for Mr. Drummond's work, for I understand that the cheese from this farm were not up to the average quality before. Mr. Wallace showed me his curing room and tried quite a number of his cheese for me, and without exception they might be said to be perfect. I have not seen finer cheese anywhere.

Alexander Cross has a fine dairy farm at Knockdown, about six miles south-east of Ayr, in the historic land of Robert Burns. There they have one of the finest herds of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland. The dairy is finely built and equipped. Here is a fine boiler for generating the steam, and the vats are steam heated. They stand lower than ours, for instead of legs under them, they are tilted in the middle on two wheels about eight inches in diameter. The floors are slate and are marked off in chalk (as is the custom there) with fancy borders. The cheese were very fine in quality.

This same country that produced Robert Burns, is now teeming with Ayrshire cattle, which are being shipped to Sweden and Russia, to improve the blood of the cattle there, and the milk is being made into the finest of cheese according to the instruction given by Mr. Drummond in the Kilmarnock School. —John W. Decker, of the Wisconsin Station, in Horner's Dairyman.

What to do with the Skimmilk.

The disposition of the skimmilk is a problem that does not receive the consideration that its importance warrants. It is for the most regarded as a secondary product, and as such, convenience has too much to do with its ultimate resting place. If fed to the hogs it is too often allowed to get sour in summer and frozen in the winter, and thus has the profit squeezed out of it before it has a chance to show what it can do. Skimmilk contains the most valuable part of the milk when either fertility or muscle making is in question. The value of a ton of skimmilk may be reckoned at \$2.31, while that of a ton of butter is only worth forty-nine cents, and when, roughly speaking, a cow gives twenty tons of skimmilk to one ton of butter we see that the fertility of the skimmilk is far greater than that of the butter. Skimmilk that is all skimmilk contains no fat at all, and is therefore an excellent feed to balance a ration of corn. The ordinary farmer produces too much feed in the shape of carbohydrates, and any feed that contains an abundance of protein is to be welcomed, and as such skimmilk stands high in the list. But if it is dumped into a dirty barrel and once or twice a week, according to the fullness of the barrel, is carried

to the cow, the manure carefully saved and the skimmilk turned into eggs, would be a revelation to most of us. And this is where we make our money. Grow clover or cow peas and make a profit by so doing in the increased fertility of the soil. Feed the hay to the cow and make another profit by the increased amount of milk that the cow will have by reason of the proper amount of protein in her bill of fare. Save the manure and make another profit by reason of the increased value of the manure owing to the ammonia it gets from the clover. Feed the skimmilk to the hens and get still another profit from the protein in the milk. And when you market your clover hay in the shape of eggs, knowing at the same time that there are already three profits to your credit on the farm, Klondike is not in it. —National Stockman and Farmer.

How to Buy Nursery Stock.

Many persons all over the country are doubtless unable to decide where and how to buy their trees and plants. Some want only a few little things that seem hardly worth bothering with; others want five or ten dollars' worth; while some want thousands of trees and plants to set out for commercial purposes. As I have been a tree planter, a tree agent and a nurseryman at different times, and as I am at present engaged in none of these occupations, nor am I beholden to any nurseryman, it may not be out of place for me to offer some thoughts on the general subject of how and where to buy nursery stock.

There are certain things that all those who plant need and should require and demand regarding the nursery stock they buy. One is, that the trees and plants should be true to name. Reasonable allowances should be made for unintentional mistakes on the part of the nurserymen, but it is no light matter to buy and plant, and after years of labor and waiting to find some other varieties instead of those supposed to have been planted. It often happens that the planter does not know as well what kinds to plant as the nurseryman, and it would be well in many cases to permit substitution if not absolute selection of varieties by the nurseryman. This, of course, can safely be confided only to the most intelligent and trustworthy nurserymen. In fact, it is folly to deal with any other. If so disposed, they can cheat the sharpest expert in varieties. That cheating is done in many cases, we cannot deny; but, as a rule, nurserymen are both reasonably intelligent and honest—some are eminently so.

Another thing that should be required is that all stock should be thrifty and free from diseases and harmful insects. This condition is entirely possible; for proper cultivation, vigilance and the application of remedies and preventives will bring it about. The infection of one's premises with a pestilent and infectious disease or insect like peach yellows or San Jose scale is a just cause for legal prosecution for damages, and there should be some way to settle the blame and costs where they justly belong—on the nurseryman.

NORTHERN OR SOUTHERN GROWN TREES.

Many persons have asked themselves whether they should plant trees grown near home or in a distant nursery. If the planter lives in the South should he send North for his trees and plants, or, if he lives North should he send South, and the same regarding the East and West. If there was well-grown and reliable nursery stock near me I would plant it, but if not, then I would not be afraid to send across the continent for what I wanted. If the right varieties are chosen, it does not matter so much in what climate the trees are grown, provided the wood and buds are well matured. If the packing is done properly there need be little fear of damage by long shipment except in case of freezing weather. This should always be avoided if possible I prefer to plant Southern grown stock in the North always in the spring that it may have to undergo the trying times of winter before a season of growth has passed; taking for granted that variety is one suited to the climate. There is less danger in trees in eastern climates being planted in the North any time with little harm from the change if the trees are well matured. There is less danger in trees in eastern climates being planted in the North any time with little harm from the change if the trees are well matured.

say that the nursery makes no difference. Some of the largest nurseries in America, and that have extensive wholesale and retail trade, are as careful to give a dollar order as much care as a thousand dollar one, proportionately. They have the work thoroughly systematized, and everything is scrutinized by competent persons from the selection of the stock for propagation to the mailing of the smallest order. Some of the smallest nurseries will do equally well with all orders, large or small, up to their capacity to fill them. On the other hand, some of the biggest and best advertised nurseries in the country are so wretchedly managed and the proprietors of some of them so thoroughly dishonest, that they are undeserving of patronage, and the wonder is that they manage to find people enough that are willing to entrust their orders to them. There is then all sorts of experience with all grades of nurseries as to size, and that experience must be the guide to the general planter. One hint let me drop—not to be unreasonable with the nurseryman. He does not make the seasons, nor does he control the transportation companies. Another thing: Do not send him a bank check or draft for a trifling sum, for it costs him ten cents exchange in almost every case, and this is a heavy tax on a small sum and multiplied by hundreds, as it often is, cuts a big hole in his profits. And let me assure you that nursery profits are not large nowadays.

THREE AGENTS AGAINST DIRECT DEALING.

The tree agent has been discussed, riddled, misrepresented and his case truthfully stated until there is little more worth saying. He is a fixity. He is here to stay. He cannot be stopped from traveling in his free country even if it were fair to stop him. There are all kinds. But I am sorry to say it, the average tree agent is very often partly composed of both ignorance and dishonesty. Some are green boys going about to earn something by repeating a rig-a-male that has been taught them. Others are old crafty sinners. And many more are good, honest, sensible men who will do the fair thing and know how to do it. My advice is to the buyer, if you know of a good nurseryman within half a day's drive, go and get directly from him what you can of what you want. Do not think that any sort of thing near home is better than what you might get from a thousand miles distant. Use business judgment. It is not the cheapest or the dearest that is the best, for poor trees and plants are often sold very high and very good ones sometimes very cheap. A good, reliable and intelligent agent of a reliable nursery, will, in some cases, serve your purposes better than anyone else, but he will usually charge you more than you would have to pay for the same direct of a nursery that has no agents. In any case, study the situation and the catalogue carefully and know something of the prices of various dealers and nurserymen at home and at a distance before you buy. —Green's Fruit Grower.

Sanitary Measures to Be Employed in Preventing Hog Cholera.

There are four points to be considered in dealing with the sanitary problem: Water, food, care of healthy and diseased animals, and disposition of those that die.

First of all a pure water supply must be secured, and as far as my observation goes, the deep well is the only source that should be depended upon. Springs may be all right, but there are more that are not all right. A wallow of any kind should not be permitted—especially at this season of the year and later. I am aware that I am opposed in this stand by many good breeders and about nine-tenths of the farmers, as they appreciate the mud hole and the hog as inseparable. Clean wallows of running water are advocated, but in a very extreme case, visit to the herds in this state this summer, I did not find that clean wallows and secure (many private) records of the vilest filth. No stronger evidence can be adduced to show the relation of the water supply to the distribution of the disease than is found in taking the statistics of the tiers of the townships bordering upon the Wash and White rivers. In taking such statistics no "chance" or "happen so" factors influence the results, as the number of townships is too large and the number of farmers contributing to the statistics so great that only a positive factor can influence the result.

In 1895, the sixty-three townships bordering on the Wash river from Cass county to its mouth show a loss of 15 per cent of the entire hog product. During the same year forty-seven townships one tier away from the river lost ten per cent. In 1896 the bordering townships show a loss of 29.4 per cent; the next tier 20.5 per cent, and those bordering the river 16 per cent—a difference of nine percent in favor of the second tier. In 1895, forty-four townships bordering upon White river show a loss of 14.4 per cent, and forty-two townships one tier away from the river 6.5 per cent,

about half as many as in the tier next to the river. In 1896 the loss in the first tier was 18 per cent, that of second tier 10 per cent and that in the third tier 5 per cent. A similar condition is being occurring along the southern White river now. These hogs taken from these rivers pass through or touch some ships that no local cause could result. The first result is water, freely supplied, and as possible. All forms of surface water should be avoided.

Hog cholera is by many believed to be produced by new corn. Such is not the case, and if swine raisers need the same care and judgment in feeding new corn as does the cattle feeder in feeding steers, this notion would soon become obsolete. In feeding cattle it is recognized by all feeders that the introduction of new corn into the diet must be a gradual process. Only a small part of new corn with old corn can be given at first and the quantity gradually increased requiring in all about six weeks to make a complete change from the old to the new. If a full feed of new corn were to be given to cattle the first week a large number of fatalities would result. New corn is purgative in its action and it requires some time for the intestinal tract to become accustomed to it. New corn can not of itself produce hog cholera, but may induce such a weakened condition of the system as to make it an easy prey to disease.

While corn may produce the greatest weight of pork in the shortest time, it cannot, if fed alone, produce the strongest or healthiest hog. Some ground feed which will include oats, mixed feed and cooked feed should be substituted at least part of the time. It will also be profitable to the owner to throw away the sour swill that has stood in the hot sun for two or three days and give plain, clean water direct from the well. Slops from the kitchen and milk from the dairy are good food but should be fed fresh.

Salt, charcoal, ashes, air-slacked lime, coal, etc., are good tonics and should be accessible at all times. They will repay all the trouble and expense of preparing them.

If disease breaks out upon the farm, confine the sick in one lot and the well in another. Separate the well from the sick as soon as possible. Keep the lots small, a half an acre to an acre, and up on one part of the farm, as it has been found in practice that changing first from one field to another will soon be the means of spreading the infection to all parts of the farm, and the fight against the disease is prolonged. If a part of the farm can be kept free from disease it can be used by fresh hogs without danger of loss, while that part on which disease has located can not be considered safe for several weeks at least. Do not provide the hogs with a straw stack or bedding. A good clean board or earth floor free from dust and a roof above to shelter from the rain is all that is needed until very cool weather.

Use such home remedies as you have found most effectual in the past, or if you use one of the "guaranteed sure cures" let us know the result. The pole-axe is an admirable remedy as it saves much worry. For lice, use crude petroleum if you are where it can be gotten cheaply. Kerosene emulsion and carbolic acid solution are effective. Recently I used a sheep dip preparation—dipping five hundred and fifty pigs and spraying a hundred sows—at a cost of a dollar and a half, which I think is as cheap as it can be done with anything. Burn all that die.

The shipping of hogs when the first symptoms appear in a herd is to be encouraged. All the well hogs should be hauled to the shipping pen and the government inspector will see that no diseased animal is passed, even if it has gotten upon the gambrel stick. The shipment of such hogs will save many and reduce the number that would otherwise become a center of infection for the community. Under no circumstance should a hog be purchased for a farm that comes through the shipping pen.—A. W. Bittling, the Veterinary of the Ind. Exp. Sta., in Farmers' Guide.

Scrofula Eruptions

Little Girl the Victim of Impure Blood—Suffered Intensely Until Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"When three months old, my little daughter had eruptions on her face. I was obliged to keep her hands tied at night. It was necessary to watch her self, for she would scratch herself. Her mother would be covered with blood. We decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I had great faith in it, and after awhile, we could see that she was getting better. People often asked 'How did that child get her face?' and they said she should certainly be left with scars, but she was not. It is now a year since her eruptions were covered with blood. She is as good and white as a child. A great deal of good." Mrs. W. W. Wells, Warren, N.H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. J. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The best after-dinner aid digestion.

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Don't forget that things looked better than for ten years past. Put it in today and it begins to day longer—you can make it save and make money faster in investment you ever made. Get the best and hence the best serve you longest. If you want yourself. Send for new desired particulars.

THE RANDOLPH CH

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YOU CAN SAVE



By using a HOME REPAIRING OUTLET. You can do your own half-shelf Boot, Shoe, Rubber, Harness and Tinsmithing. Repairing out No. 1, complete, 30 articles, only \$3.00. Out No. 2, same as No. 1, except Tinsmithing and Tinsmithing tools. \$2.00. Order direct or write for circular. F. B. McORMACK, New Concord, Ohio. N. B.—Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Box 17.

Milton Farms.

ONE OF 5 ACRES. Excellent buildings, very desirable location, high and light. Situated on Blue Hill ave. Price \$600.00.

ONE OF 10 ACRES. This will please anyone. Perfect land, fine buildings. Price \$600.00.

LITTLE HOME OF 1 ACRE, good house and several barns. \$200.00.

ONE OF 15 ACRES, good buildings, finely located. \$600.00.

ONE OF 75 ACRES, 3 houses, all well located. A fine farm barn; plenty wood and timber. \$600.00.

ONE OF 175 ACRES. Very productive farm, good buildings, 200 head of stock. Plenty wood and timber. Price \$12,000.

WANTED.

Wanted—Small farm with good buildings, in Essex Co. or southern N.H., not over 2 miles from R. R. station, and on line of through service to Boston. Send full particulars and price to address below.

FARM WANTED

To rent, with privilege of buying 30 to 50 acres, within 30 miles south or west of Boston. Must be convenient to school and station.

WANTED

Milk Route with a good established trade. I have several calls for one. J. A. WILLEY, 178 Devonshire Street.

FULLY EQUIPPED MILK ROUTE of 40 cans daily; 28 cows, and real estate included if desired. J. A. WILLEY, 178 Devonshire St., Room 502, Boston, Mass.

Dairying for Profit.

OR THE POOR MAN'S COW.

For 15 cents. We have made arrangements with the publisher to furnish our subscribers with this valuable little book for only 15 cents. The author, Mrs. Jones, is one who has made a success in this line and knows what she is talking about. She writes in a concise, practical way, treating only of what she has learned in her own experience, which has been a long and varied one. The book is a whole subject. Any one who wants to know more about dairying, whether one owns a cow or not, should read this book. PLOUGHMAN, Oct. 1, 1903.

FOR SALE.

A. J. C. C. Cabined blood of SIGNAL and that of ETHREL BOWEN selected for the combined quantity and richness of their milk. Both thoroughbred sows' milk over two pounds of butter from one cow 25 pounds milk.

J. A. WILLEY, 178 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Farm to Rent.

ACRES suitably divided; land in good state cultivation; 1/4 acre strawberries, 1/4 acre raspberries in bearing condition, besides plenty apple, peach, pear, plum, and cherry trees; 8 room house, woodshed and carriage house connected; large barn and hen house suitable for 150 hens, pigery and ice house, all in good condition. 2 1/2 miles from depot and P. O., and only 4 or 5 miles from city of over 80,000 or part to responsible parties for a very moderate rental. Apply to J. A. WILLEY, 178 Devonshire St., Room 502, Boston, Mass.

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App...

I find in... are used in... runs. Alth... the Horti... situation I... should be... Whether t... better, or m... the product... certain that... profitably c... My exper... apple orch... apple when... lady neigh... in her appl... advised to... chickens, sh... me the orch... This was in... place, and f... roosting pla... erect a temp... me that she... allow me to d... On examin... apples were... so affected... dropped by p... if a fine plac... as none had... immediately... brought over... Rocks hatch... These chicken... from a flock o... I fed them... after a week... they were no... the place was... house it suited... the feeding to... that they w... though I had... indifference to... of worms devo... conclusion that... In September... the Waverly... and Poughke... ing home I fo... about the or... plenty of wa... edged the pr... after an absen... found them... during that t... dition, and to... seven eggs in v... Just then th... was forming a... taurant keeper... dred young chi... at a good price... been well tend... chickens from t... hundred weigh... and fifty pound... and one-half po... very satisfactory... back the next... more at the sun... gave him a hund... flock, and (wh... when weighed... hundred and f... eraging five... each—and they... nothing for food... up on apples, w... could find. Can... experience under... Meersch, in Far...

Worcester Co. Fruit Farm, near good

markets. 70 acres in all; 9 acres set out to apple and peach; 250 apple and 400 peach 4 yrs. old, in fine condition; raspberries and blackberries returned \$100 in '90. Soil a nice black loam. Cuts 30 tons hay. Large house, painted and blinded, wood shed, wagon house, pigery and barn, 20 tie-ups and 2 stalls; running water at house and barn. Large elm front house 24 feet long. Electric to pass. Price \$3000, \$700 down. Particulars of A. J. BARNARD, Acton, Mass., or at this office.

COST \$5000 TWO YEARS AGO, now offered

for \$3000. Owner a seafaring man and does not want it. There is 1500 cords of hard wood ready to cut and worth \$5 per cord on the market, and all worked by machinery; 9 buildings, all latest of repair, newly shingled and painted. Fruit for home use, all varieties. House 8 rooms, barn 60x80, shed 120x30, 2 hen houses, etc. Horse, wagon, cart, harness, 25 tons hay in barn, crops, full set of small tools, all included, 2 miles from station, 7 miles to city of 90,000; trifle over an hour's ride from Boston. Terms made easy. Will exchange.

J. A. Willey, 178 Devonshire St., Boston.

Some New Hampshire Farm Bargains particulars of which can be had on application at this office or of E. H. Carroll, Warner, N.H.

A SIXTY

A barn, 60x80, 20 tie-ups and 2 stalls; running water at house and barn. Large elm front house 24 feet long. Electric to pass. Price \$3000, \$700 down. Particulars of A. J. BARNARD, Acton, Mass., or at this office.

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POULTRY.

The Farmers Review some time ago asked its readers as to the kind of floor most serviceable in a poultry house. The majority of the replies favored a board floor.

Light Brahmas should be up to standard weight at eight to nine months of age. Some in skillful hands will be up to weight at six months—while some never "get there."—Exchange.

Beginners in poultry raising are very apt to entertain high anticipations of the profits they will realize, and with their over sanguine anticipations are only too prone to count their chickens before they are hatched. They never take into consideration the many drawbacks that may connect themselves with it, all owing, perhaps, to their ignorance, or neglect to do full justice to their flocks in their management. They never think that considerable knowledge must be gathered, and an apprenticeship served even in this business, to be successful. —Old Breeder in American Stock-Keeper.

A great many farmers who keep a flock of Plymouth Rocks are careless in regard to keeping stock pure. Because a hen is speckled, it doesn't necessarily follow that it is a Plymouth Rock. One of the surest indications of impure stock is a feathered leg. Formerly it was not uncommon to see the Rock with more or less down and even feathers on the shanks, but it has become so rare that it is now taken as a pretty sure indication of impure blood. Always avoid a fowl so blemished or serious trouble in this direction will follow before the difficulty is entirely eradicated. If a poultryman would be careful and throw out specimens so blemished, it would be but a comparatively short time before the difficulty was entirely removed. Nothing can add more to the beauty of the Plymouth Rock than a clean, bright yellow shank. —Michigan Farmer.

Apples For Chickens.

I find in my rambles that plum trees are used most in poultry yards and runs. Although I am a diplomatist of the Horticultural and Agricultural Institution I am unable to say why they should be given the preference. Whether the shade of plum trees is better, or more money is realized from the product, I cannot tell; but it is certain that fruit and poultry can be profitably combined.

My experience with poultry in an apple orchard is this: Some three years ago when living in Aqueduct, L. I., a lady neighbor was troubled with worms in her apple orchard, and as she was advised to stock the orchard with chickens, she came to me and offered me the orchard for a run for my stock. This was in August. I went to see the place, and found it fenced but without roosting place. I asked if I might erect a temporary shed, and she told me that she was going away and would allow me to do as I pleased with it.

On examination I found that the apples were Canadian Baldwin, and so affected with worms that they dropped by the hundreds. I thought it a fine place for chickens, especially as none had ever been kept there. I immediately started a shed, and brought over two hundred Plymouth Rocks hatched the previous June. These chickens were taken at random from a flock of four hundred. At first I fed them morning and night, but after a week or ten days I found that they were not anxious for food, and as the place was some distance from my house it suited me very well to reduce the feeding to once a day. I noticed that they were picking the apples, and though I had at first attributed their indifference to grain to the quantities of worms devoured, I soon came to the conclusion that they fed on apples.

In September, I was called to attend the Waverly, N. Y., Newbury, N. Y., and Poughkeepsie shows. When leaving home I forgot to give instructions about the orchard fowls. They had plenty of water, as a little stream edged the premises. On my return after an absence of three weeks, I found them, although so neglected during that time, all in splendid condition, and to my surprise found eighty-seven eggs in various places.

Just then the Aqueduct race course was forming a syndicate, and the restaurant keeper came to me for one hundred young chickens, which I sold him at a good price. As those at home had been well tended and fed, I let him have chickens from the home flock. The one hundred weighed exactly three hundred and fifty pounds, an average of three and one-half pounds each. They proved very satisfactory, and the buyer came back the next week for one hundred more at the same figure. This time I gave him a hundred out of my orchard flock, and (what was my surprise) when weighed, they came up to five hundred and twenty-five pounds, averaging five and three-fourths pounds each—and they did cost me almost nothing for food, having been brought up on apples, worms, and what else they could find. Can any one equal that experience under similar trees?—A. V. Mearns, in Farm Poultry.

SAY!

Did you notice what we have been saying? We said "Twenty Cows and a SAFETY HAND SEPARATOR will make more and better butter than twenty-five cows and no separator." Then why don't you buy one? We guarantee just what we say and send the machine on trial.

P. M. SHARPLES,
West Chester, Pa.; Elgin, Ill.; Rutland, Vt.

Burning over Old Beds of Strawberries.

I am not much of a believer in old strawberry beds, still I know that under certain conditions they are fairly profitable, for on old beds the fruit ripens a week or so earlier than the same varieties in new beds.

In years past I had a considerable experience in burning over old beds, but it has nearly always been within two or three weeks after the fruiting season, when I have a mowing machine go over and cut down berry plants, weeds, grass, and everything quite close to the ground, and then in a few days after all were thoroughly dried, and there was a good fair wind blowing, I have started fires on the windward side and burned the field over rapidly; this killed all fungus diseases, insects, weed seeds, etc., and injures but few of the strawberry plants; occasionally where the roughage is a little heavy it may make too hot a fire and hurt a few crowns. If this burning over can be done just before a rain storm I have found the plants start new leaves very rapidly. I have sometimes after the burning run a smoothing harrow over the entire field to loosen up the ground a little; this tears out a few plants, but does no harm to matted beds; it is sometimes advisable after the harrowing to run a cultivator over between the rows and loosen up the ground, which helps to stimulate a new growth more rapidly. What effect mowing off the tops and burning the field later in the season would do I am not sure, but the fruit crowns will be forming late in August and early in September, and I would not think that burning over at this season would be safe or advisable. I am rather of the opinion now that as far south as Norfolk, where fruitage was ended in May, that it would be better to defer burning until very early next spring, some time in late February or early March, when the ground was dry enough, a quick fire over the field might do some good. Some years ago I had an accidental fire get into an old strawberry field early in spring and burnt off the tops and a lot of old hay mulch, and where this burning over was, the fruit was earlier and better than where left undisturbed; still one accidental success of this kind would not be a guarantee that like results would follow every such burning.—J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn., in Strawberry Culturist.

Spontaneous Combustion of Green Hay.

Mr. Samuel Hoxie, of Leonardville, N. Y., has a well-built, two-story barn on his dairy farm, says the Rural New Yorker. He believes thoroughly in the value of early cut hay for milk production. About the middle of June, hay-making was begun, and about twenty tons were put into one bay. For several days in the early part of August, a peculiar odor was noticeable about the barn, and on the eve of August 7, while milking, someone noticed ashes dropping through the floor over the cows. The alarm of fire was at once sounded, and operations to extinguish at once began. A hole was cut through the floor in the bottom of the hay over the cow stable, and with various tools bushels of ashes and charred hay were hauled down. This let in air with its supply of oxygen, and soon the concave surface overhead lightened up into an immense live coal. Water was forced up, and it darkened down, but would soon brighten up again. Chemical fire extinguishers were broken in there, and the sulphurous gas would keep out the oxygen for a little time, but the hay would soon be all aglow again, and it became evident that the whole center of the mow was now in a state of combustion.

A portion of the siding was forthwith torn from the barn, a number of hay knives procured, and a large gang of men enlisted and operations were begun to remove the hay. Without going into detail, suffice it to say that the heat was so intense that men could stand it but a few minutes at a time on top of the mow; but by using plenty of water to keep the surface from burning, and chancing hands often, the men in about eighteen hours succeeded in cutting and pitching out about ten or twelve tons of charred hay from the center of the mow, and saved the barn. The heat was so intense that it took the temper out of the hayknives when cutting it down. Some of the charred hay blazed when thrown out and exposed freely to the air. This goes on record as an authentic and unquestioned case of spontaneous combustion.

APIARY.

Fall Work for Beekeepers.

The successful wintering of our bees is of sufficient importance to warrant the most careful and thorough preparation. September is when this should be completed, and the management of our apiary from the close of the summer honey flow up to this time should tend towards this.

If at the close of the honey flow in July (provided there be but little or no honey for the bees to gather thereafter), we have been careful to leave with each colony sufficient honey to keep up its brooding; then when the time for winter preparations arrives, about the 10th or 15th of September, we will find our hives well filled with young bees instead of old ones worn out with the season's work and ready to die. This is as it should be.

Never after the first of September tolerate longer a weak or queenless colony in the apiary, but at once unite all such with some other until all are strong. It is much better that this be attended to earlier in the season, even before the last of July if possible.

About the second week in September remove all surplus cases and honey boards from the hives, and contract their brood chambers so that every colony will be crowded for room and every comb well covered with bees. When this is done each hive will contain about five to eight Langstroth combs or their equivalent; if the colony is exceptionally strong it may require ten such combs. Every colony whose hive is not well covered with bees when contracted to five Langstroth combs or their equivalent is too weak to risk in wintering, and should be either strengthened or united with some other colony.

Next see that each colony has at least twenty-five or thirty pounds of good capped honey, and if they have not they must be fed. This perhaps with many will be most conveniently done by removing the empty combs and inserting in their place full ones, if such are on hand, but if not they should then be fed sugar syrup.

To make this sugar syrup take one pound or a trifle more of water to three pounds of the best granulated sugar and bring to a boil; then for every ten pounds of sugar used add a teaspoonful of tartaric acid previously dissolved in a little water, and in about one minute remove from the fire. If allowed to continue boiling it will soon be fatty.

The full amount of this sugar which a colony requires should be given to it if possible at one feeding, which should be done in the evening just before sun-down, with the syrup about milk-warm or a little more. For this purpose a large feeder like the Heddon or Miller will be required. Should these not be held a sufficient quantity the balance can be given the evening following; but if this feeding is continued for more than two successive evenings it will start brood rearing, which may prove more or less disastrous in wintering. About six pounds of this syrup will have to be fed for every five pounds you wish when stored and capped in the combs. This feeding should be done from the fifteenth to the twenty-fifth of September. This will give the bees plenty of time to evaporate, arrange to their liking and cap it before they begin to draw together and cluster the same as in winter during the cool nights of October. Strenuously avoid having the feeding done any later than September.

If everything has been rightly done, then by the first week of October the following conditions should exist in our apiary: Every colony will be composed of young bees and strong in point of numbers, will be crowded for room in their hives, will have from five to eight Langstroth combs or their equivalent, and not less than twenty-five or thirty pounds each of good sealed honey or sugar syrup. Whether to be wintered inside or out the preparations thus far are the same.

Those to be wintered inside will now only have to be placed in their winter repository before settled cold weather arrives, and just after they have had their last fly, generally in November.

Those to be wintered outside, if in single walled hives (and these are preferable for all seasons of the year), will have to be packed about the last of September or the first week of October.

For this purpose a plain box with a loose bottom for convenience in unpacking, a flat cover, and made impervious to rain or snow, will be required. This box must be of such a size and made in such a way that when a hive is placed in it there will be a two-inch space underneath and all around it and a three-inch space above it for packing. A larger space than this is not so good. After placing the hive in this box pack firmly underneath, about and above it with some dry material, such as sawdust,

For Sale—Three young hives, nearly ready for service. No. 1—Purported Feb. 18, 1897, used by King Lee VII., dam Lady Charlotte, No. 2—Purported March 8, 1897, used by King Lee VII., dam Lady Charlotte, No. 3—Purported March 8, 1897, used by King Lee VII., dam Lady Charlotte, No. 4—Purported March 8, 1897, used by King Lee VII., dam Lady Charlotte, No. 5—Purported March 8, 1897, used by King Lee VII., dam Lady Charlotte, No. 6—Purported March 8, 1897, used by King Lee VII., dam Lady Charlotte, No. 7—Purported March 8, 1897, used by King Lee VII., dam Lady Charlotte, No. 8—Purported March 8, 1897, used by King Lee VII., dam Lady Charlotte, No. 9—Purported March 8, 1897, used by King Lee VII., dam Lady Charlotte, No. 10—Purported March 8, 1897, used by King Lee VII., dam Lady Charlotte, No. 11—Purported March 8, 1897, used by King Lee VII., dam Lady Charlotte, No. 12—Purported March 8, 1897, used by King Lee VII., dam Lady Charlotte, No. 13—Purported March 8, 1897, used by King Lee VII., dam Lady Charlotte, No. 14—Purported March 8, 1897, 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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1897.

Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

WHERE are the grumbling farmers this year? What have they to grumble over? It is rather a year of thanksgiving.

THE excessively dry weather at the West is likely to shorten the corn crop as well as to interfere with fall seedling of wheat.

WHY are not eggs sold here by weight as in California? It is much fairer for both buyer and seller than to sell by count.

NOW is a good time to plant some Dutch bulbs in the garden; they will bloom early in the spring before almost any other flowers.

FROST has already occurred in some exposed locations; look out for the tender plants and either cover them or remove them to winter quarters at once.

THE wheat crop of Manitoba is estimated at twenty-five million bushels. The yield is said to be as high as thirty-five or forty bushels per acre in some cases.

PLANT a few hyacinths, fuchsias and tulips in pots, keep them in a cool place under shade of a tree till November, then bring them into the house and keep well watered.

THE men who are most useful in the long run are those who try to do a few things well; those who divide their energies over many things are pretty sure to fail of success.

IT seems that Boston is to be the scene of another trial in the United States Court for another atrocious murder upon the ill-fated Olive Pecker bound from Boston to Buenos Ayres.

ORCHARDS and berry patches should not be cultivated at this season of the year; the fruit buds ripen better without it. After the leaves fall give them a cultivation to kill weeds.

IRELAND is suffering from bad crops, and will have to depend upon her numerous sons and daughters in this country to avert the terrors of famine; fortunately they are able and willing to meet the emergency.

IT is too early as yet to say much about the cotton crop of this year, but it will probably, as usual, materially to increase the country's balance of trade in favor of this country.

PICK the tomatoes clean, green as well as ripe ones; they will ripen to pickles, and some of them will ripen to a sunny place under glass.

OUT in Illinois, where the cornstalks grow ten feet high, that is used as padding in the construction of the armor of iron-clads. The remnant of the stalks, after extracting the corn, is ground up for cattle fodder.

CORPORATION has been formed for the purpose of building a great ship canal through Florida for the purpose of connecting the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico.

A new state that provisions can be sent up the Yukon river from St. Michael to the Klondike, after the ice has closed navigation, by means of trains of sleds drawn by locomotives constructed for this purpose, such as are in use in our logging camps in the northwestern states for hauling logs.

THE harvesting tools, such as mowers, reapers, hay rakes, forks, etc., suffer more from exposure to weather than from wear in the field. Build a shed for them if you have not room and give them a good coat of paint over the iron as well as wood work to keep off rust; it will pay and save time next year.

THERE is no good reason why the rate of interest should not be very low in the future, with the large accumulation of capital resulting from this year's good crops. This will be an advantage to our country and enable us to compete with European countries where rates of interest in the past have been much lower than here.

THE amount of noise and excitement aroused by the gold discoveries in Alaska is out of all proportion to its importance. The whole output of the gold mines of the United States is less than one tenth of the value of the wheat crop, and the risk of life and health incurred in the new gold fields is incomparably greater than in any agricultural labor.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. FRANK J. CHENEY, Clerk of the Court, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears from the records of the Court.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Clerk of the Court.

Notary Public.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The City of Boston celebrated its seventy-fifth birthday as a city last week. When the town took upon itself the responsibilities of cityhood, its population numbered about 50,000, but it now includes within its borders more than half a million people. The valuation of her property seventy-five years ago, was only \$43,140,200 but now amounts to more than a billion dollars. And this seems likely to be only a beginning, for with the fair prospects opening out before her, the growth in the next seventy-five years will probably be very rapid both in population and valuation. There is not much noise made about its growth, but it is steady and rapid, notwithstanding.

The terms of the treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece have at last been decided upon and the treaty signed. It gives to Turkey the possession of both sides of the Bosphorus, and will thus prevent any repetition of the raid upon Macedonia which was the cause of the late war. Greece is to pay heavily for her defeat and her independence to a great extent has been lost. Her finances will be managed by an international commission who will see that the war indemnity is paid to Turkey and that the interests of the holders of the Greek bonds are protected. Turkey is to evacuate Thessaly, but she will still hold such important points in the new frontier as will enable her to effectually prevent any hostile demonstration. The treaty of peace is a decided triumph for Turkey in the game she has been playing with the Great Powers of Europe and unfortunate Greece is the sufferer.

The predictions made as to the privations which would be endured by those who had risked everything on an attempt to reach the Klondike region this year seems to be in a fair way to be fulfilled. The winter snows have already begun and communication is wholly cut off. Reports have been received that a large load of provisions was landed safely at Dawson City which will relieve the condition of affairs to an appreciable extent but the situation is a very serious one for the large number penned up in that region, and there seems no possible way to relieve it. Mr. Dunham, the statistical expert appointed by the government to investigate the opportunities offered by the Yukon region for American labor and capital, and who is thus able to speak authoritatively, says in his first report that he feels incapable of painting the terrors of the hardships encountered and that no one who has written on the subject has overstated the difficulties. Goods to the amount of \$200,000 are scattered along the trail, and serious accidents and deaths are frequent.

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STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. FRANK J. CHENEY, Clerk of the Court, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears from the records of the Court.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Clerk of the Court.

Notary Public.

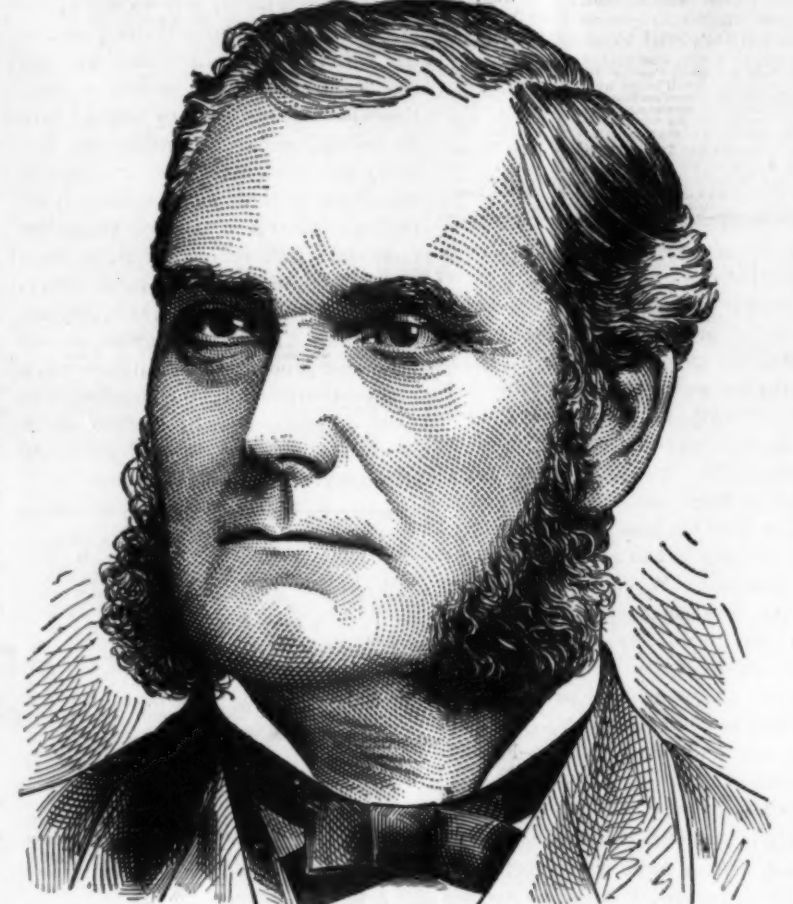
Notary Public.

Notary Public.

Nervura! King of Medicines.

Member of Congress Powers, Formerly Judge of the Supreme Court, Pronounces Dr. Greene's Nervura a Most Valuable Remedy.

The Highest Endorsements by Prominent People Given to Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy that were Ever Given to any Medicine in the World's History.



MEMBER OF CONGRESS H. HENRY POWERS, EX-JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

No other medicine in the world is recommended so highly, so strongly and so earnestly as Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is recommended to the sick by almost every body, as the surest cure. It is recommended everywhere as the greatest of all health restorers. It invariably gives strength to the tired, overworked and worn-out body. It makes pure, rich, vitalized blood and strengthens and invigorates the nerves of those who are nervous, nerve-weakened and nerve-exhausted. Then, look at the standing of the people who recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy as the greatest and grandest of medicines. They are our foremost citizens, men and women occupying high places of honor and trust and known to everybody, people who would not be deceived by any medicine, and who recommend the weak, nervous and suffering to use Dr. Greene's Nervura because it cured them, because they have absolute personal knowledge that it is a sure restorer of health and strength, and because they wish the public to have the full advantage of this truly wonderful medical discovery. They desire that health, strength and vigor shall take the place of weakness, prostration and despair among the people, and they publish the marvelous facts of their own cure, over their own signatures, that the common people everywhere may know that to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy means to be restored to health, reinvigorated, rejuvenated, energized with new hope, renewed powers, revitalized and ambitious.

Get Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy at once and be cured. Remember that this wonderful cure is a physician's prescription, the discovery of the well-known Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who can be consulted free by the people, personally or by letter.

The Fruit Growers' Field Day.

The visit of the Fruit Growers' Association to Amherst was as usual an enjoyable one. The first day was spent in looking over the farms, stock and fruits belonging to the State Agricultural College and the Experiment Station. The second day was spent in a visit to the Mount Warner fruit farm at North Hadley, owned by John W. Clark. One third of Mr. Clark's farm of forty acres is devoted to peach growing, the trees being loaded with fine fruit which was rapidly being picked and marketed. This orchard is expected to yield this year about 3000 baskets. Mr. Clark finds his market almost entirely in Northampton and vicinity. Mr. Clark, who is a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and a former professor, became known as a peach grower some fifteen years ago. His method has been to set apple and peach trees out together. His first crop of peaches was about 2000 baskets, and the results in the years following were variable. The trees now in bearing are about four years old and are growing with young apple trees, and will be removed as soon as the apple trees begin to crowd them. Mr. Clark has the largest solid block of apple trees in the State. His 2200 apple trees produced 3000 barrels of apples last year and this year will yield 1500 barrels. Blackberries and plums are also raised extensively on Mr. Clark's farm.

A son has been born to the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

According to statistics, there are now in Italy between 200 and 300 people whose age exceeds 100 years.

A dozen songs on President Faure's journey to Russia had appeared on the Paris boulevards before the alliance was announced.

Premier Laurier is quoted as saying that he expected to see the St. Lawrence River carrying ninety per cent of American produce.

Sheep are dying in large numbers in Australia for want of water and food and many more are being killed for their skins.

It is thought that the wool clip will not be more than half as large as that of last year, the shortage being estimated at 321,000,000. As the drought continues, conditions may even become worse.

Spain is the only country in the world where the Royalty drives mules to the Royal carriage. At the watering place San Sebastian, the Spanish newspaper, says a writer in Scribner's Magazine, "I saw the Queen Regent with Alfonso in a plain open land drawn by two pairs of mules with a few outriders in advance."

Another important archaeological discovery has been made in Russia, at Mikolaj, in the Northern Caucasus, where, in a burial mound, a great quantity of gold and silver ornaments has been found, probably belonging to some Scythian king, and dating back centuries before Christ. There are gold rings, ornaments, jewelry, silver tankards, bronze axes, and other interesting objects.

The Nathan Chandler place in Lexington, Mass., consisting of an eleven-room house, barn and eleven acres of meadow tillage and pasture, has been sold to James H. Connel of Lowell.

The J. Q. A. Chandler place in the same town including a hundred-year-old house with barn and outbuildings and thirteen acres of land, has been purchased by P. H. Connel of Lowell. Both the above places were sold at auction.

Agricultural Fairs.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College through the efforts of Mr. Cruikshank of Fitchburg, is to make a large exhibit of squashes and fifty or more varieties of grapes at the fair of the Worcester North Agricultural Society.

The forty-third annual fair of the Worcester-South Agricultural Society was held at Southbridge on September 16 and 17. The attendance was especially satisfactory. Senator Hoar's address was the feature of the first day. In his address, he said:—

"The farmers of Worcester County should be content with their lot, for this is now the fourth agricultural county in the United States. Ten years ago it stood fifth or sixth, while in 1890 it was fourth, and the total production was \$4,489,430. In comparing the amount of income to the assessed value of the counties in this country, the farmers have a greater income than any of the three or four thousand in the United States. Worcester county, with Essex and Middlesex counties, are the spots on this earth where labor gets a bigger return for joint product than capital."

In the cattle exhibit were more than 400 head, many of them of blooded stock. H. S. Stockwell of Sutton had part of his famous herd of Devonshires there. Among them were the prize winning bull, King Philip, and Alice who usually gives over 24 quarts of milk a day. He has 14 head and all were greatly admired.

The horses were not quite up to the standard, while the vegetable and fruit exhibits were light, owing to the backwardness of the season. There was a perfect swarm of poultry, and more sheep than usual, but the swine exhibit was not very large.

The Worcester East annual fair was held on Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th on the fair grounds near Clinton. The fair opened with a coaching parade through the streets and thence to the grounds. The weather on Thursday was 5000. The grounds are large and well equipped with all the necessary buildings requisite to the comfort and convenience of exhibitors and visitors. There is a race track in good condition and trotting forms one of the principal features of the show. On the present occasion about 125 blooded horses of all kinds were entered and the high steps showed their paces on the track to the usual admiring crowds, while between heats the band discoursed sweet music and the stage was occupied by male and female gymnasts and clowns who did their best to amuse the assembly. In this department were two fine herds of Jerseys, one shown by N. Thayer, Lancaster, consisting of a famous bull, several cows and heifers, all showing the characteristics of pure thoroughbred stock. P. Cunningham of Bolton had also a beautiful herd of Jerseys, comprising a splendid bull, cows, heifers and bull calves. Nearly all of these two herds obtained prizes in the various classes in which they were entered.

A. C. Hawkins had on show a fine herd of eleven Holsteins, bull, cows, heifers and calves, all of which show marks of careful breeding and received several well merited prizes. W. B. Reed of Princeton and W. H. Waterhouse of Valley Farm, Westminister, each showed fine herds of their symmetrical forms, rich red color and clean-lined appearance. Many of these also carried off well earned prizes. A. J. Kennedy showed good Holsteins, both thoroughbred and grade. W. H. Boyden of Leominster had the only pair of working steers on the grounds. They were a fine pair and resembled each other so strongly that it was hard to tell them apart. C. A. Harris had the only specimen of the Ayshire stock, a fine grade cow. That stock ought not to be let run out; they are suited to our climate and rough pastures, and are hardy, profitable cattle. There were several pens of sheep, all good animals, both the Shropshires and Dorsets.

Swine were not much in evidence at this show, and in fact never are unless some special inducement is offered to bring them out. They are troublesome animals to move as a rule, hence their scarcity at the shows. On this occasion there were ten fat pigs shown by C. A. Harris; W. H. Boyden, two fat pigs; G. N. Tuttle, a fine Yorkshire sow with eleven pigs; N. Thayer, a fine Yorkshire brood sow.

The poultry exhibit is extensive and comprised fine specimens of all the standard varieties. They were all clean and well kept and were much admired by all. Poultry, as an adjunct to the farm, is growing in favor.

The horticultural building was well filled with samples of manufactured goods, and the ground floor and upstairs devoted to fruit and vegetables, seeds, grains, corn and fancy work. The show of apples was slim, this being the off year for that fruit, yet some fairly good samples were shown, while pears were more numerous and of fair quality. Quinces fair. Plums few in number and small in size, excepting one plate of Bradshaws. Of peaches, the show was large and exceedingly fine and would have been creditable in a real peach growing country, which Massachusetts does not claim to be. The exhibitors were E. M. Bruce of Leominster, T. F. Sibley of Clinton, and the largest display from the orchard of the late T. A. Woodward of Berlin. In vegetables, the show was fair and quite a numerous exhibit of all kinds, the onions being especially fine. Corn is late, but will in this weather ripen fast, but some samples shown appeared quite firm and hard. In grain, a few samples of rye, buckwheat and barley and a sample of wheat were shown.

The fair tickets for the whole night were called a success.

BOSTON FOOD FAIR.

MECHANICS' BUILDING.

Monday, Oct. 4th to Saturday, Oct. 30th. 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Daily.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. A complete, interesting and pleasing exhibit of the products of the soil.

MUSIC. Reeves' American Band, Salem Cadet Band. With hunters' log-cabin "Lean-Back" to Indian Camp, Maine Guides, Fishing Tackle, Rods, Reels, Arrowcock polo exhibit, etc., etc.

HOUSEHOLD INSTITUTE. With cookery lectures by Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Farmer, Miss Barrows, Miss Wills, Miss Wilson, and others. Working exhibit of Bakers' and Confectioners' Machinery; bread, cake and pies baked while you wait. Numerous ovens and kneaders in operation.

FIVE THOUSAND. To the first five hundred women every morning. FIVE THOUSAND. To the first five hundred women every morning. FIVE THOUSAND. To the first five hundred women every morning.

Biggest and Best Exposition ever held in Boston.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Wanted in Dover, Mass.

Farm from 10 to 50 acres, with good buildings, suitable for fruit and poultry.

APPLY TO J. A. WILLEY, 178 Devonshire St., Room 502, Boston, Mass.

THE HAPPIEST PERSON ALIVE.

The person who has always been well taken health as a matter of course, and doesn't appreciate it. The happiest persons are those who have been cured after they have considered themselves incurable; they become anxious about their fellow-men, and spread far and wide the good news of their regained health and the means by which it was accomplished. There is a great army of such people to-day who owe their present happiness and health to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and the test of their health is the relief from the grip of decay and death bears out the broad statement that all the diseases arising out of the nerves and blood can be quickly and permanently conquered by this famous specialist. Among the potent remedies discovered by his research is the world-famed Nervura. Dr. Greene's office is at 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., and he may be consulted personally or by letter free of all charge.

To be told exactly your ill and what to take to be well by this great physician free of all charge is the privilege of rich and poor alike. A letter to him will receive instant attention, and his reply and advice will be absolutely without charge.

The school year at the New England Conservatory of Music opened last week. There is a large attendance and every indication that the season will be a very successful one. Mr. Geo. W. Chadwick is the musical director.

It is the untiring purpose of the management to provide pupils of the Conservatory with the best instructors the world affords, and to so arrange the courses of study that the most thorough and practical results may be obtained at a minimum of time and expense.

Prof. Baermann and Madam Hopckirk will be among the instructors the present year.

The number of tickets for the Fitchburg Railroad popular New York excursion of September 30th will positively be limited. Secure yours at once.

A BUSINESS BENEFICENCE.

In these times of financial depression, when even well-to-do people feel they must retrench and economize for others, if not for themselves, an enterprise such as that of the "Raymond Syndicate" is more than a legitimate and successful business; it is a public beneficence. It operates as a benefactor to three important factors: To embarrassed or bankrupt merchants, by furnishing them with an immediate and economical cash sale of their stock; to creditors, by obtaining for them the best possible value from such stocks, and without the annoyance and waste of time incident to a self-offer on their part to realize on them; to the purchasing public, by gathering together under one roof and capable management large stocks of genuine "bargains" on all lines of goods.

To this last-named class—the purchasing public—the Raymond Syndicate is an ever, day-in-the-week "Bargain Counter," with genuine bargains always in evidence, and on all lines of merchandise pertaining to household or individual needs. No one who has not taken a look through any one of the three Boston stores of this great concern can have any just conception of the extent, variety and character of this enterprise, which the writer has felt justified, on making such investigation, in naming "A Business Beneficence."

Shall he recount some of the impressions which he carried away with him? First, surprise at the extent and variety of the goods there displayed and stored. He had thought that "Raymond" meant clothing chiefly. It means anything you want, except high prices, is his conviction now.

Second, the excellence of the goods. "Bargains" usually mean stale, worn, or out-of-date articles—or some inexpensive things to "draw a house." When you get there the thing you want has its usual or even higher price. At Raymond's, the "bargains" are not refuse goods, but whole stocks of respectable but unfortunate merchants—the result of dire necessity, not of a "trick of trade."

Third, the gentlemanly and lady-like deportment of the employees. From chief manager to lowest-price clerk, the writer received nothing but courteous treatment from the time he entered until he emerged from this truly unique and praiseworthy establishment.

Fourth, the opportunity given customers to examine and know precisely what they are getting. There is no evidence of the fruit-vender's trick of hiding the rotten spots being practiced at Raymond's.

Altogether, the writer feels entirely justified in advising the readers of THE PLOUGHMAN to take occasion, when in the city, to visit some one or more of the Raymond Syndicate stores, and test for themselves the correctness of the above impressions. He believes they will find such visit a profitable expenditure of time and effort, and prove the forerunner of many subsequent visits, greatly to the visitors' advantage. The Raymond Boston stores are located at 326 and 44 Washington Street and 126 Hanover Street.

Physical strength and energy contribute to strength of character, and both may be had by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Tickets for the Fitchburg Railroad popular New York excursion of September 30th, will be on sale at 250 and 300 Washington St. and the Union Station, Boston, Mass. Rate for the round trip is only \$5.00, and the number of tickets is positively limited.

THE HAPPIEST PERSON ALIVE. The person who has always been well taken health as a matter of course, and doesn't appreciate it. The happiest persons are those who have been cured after they have considered themselves incurable; they become anxious about their fellow-men, and spread far and wide the good news of their regained health and the means by which it was accomplished. There is a great army of such people to-day who owe their present happiness and health to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and the test of their health is the relief from the grip of decay and death bears out the broad statement that all the diseases arising out of the nerves and blood can be quickly and permanently conquered by this famous specialist. Among the potent remedies discovered by his research is the world-famed Nervura. Dr. Greene's office is at 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., and he may be consulted personally or by letter free of all charge.

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Prof. Baermann and Madam Hopckirk will be among the instructors the present year.

EXCURSIONS.

AUTUMNAL EXCURSION TO NEW YORK.

Thursday, Sept. 30, 1897.

Via Hoosac Tunnel and Albany.

With choice of Night or Day Steamers down the HUDSON RIVER.

Returning via FALL RIVER LINE.

\$5.00

For the Round Trip.

Special Express train from Union Station, Boston, at 8.30 A.M., Sept. 30. LIMITED NUMBER of tickets on sale at 250 and 300 Washington St. and Union Station on and after Sept. 22. Call or send for particulars, with map of route.

J. B. WATSON, G. P. & T. Agent, Fitchburg R. R., Boston, Mass.

Bass Point, Nahant.

Boston's Favorite Seashore Resort.

Grand Harbor Trip.

Best Fish Dinners.

Every Attraction for Thorough Enjoyment.

Steamers LEAVE Lincoln Wharf, daily, until further notice.

For BASS POINT—9.30 A.M., 12.00 noon, 2.30, 5.00 P.M.

For NAHANT—9.30 A.M.; 12.20, 5.00, 7.20 (except Saturday) P.M.

RETURNS.

From BASS POINT—10.30 A.M.; 1.00, 3.45, 6.15 P.M.

From NAHANT—10.30, 1.00, 4.15, 6.15 P.M.

Except Sunday. Sundays only.

FARE 25c. CHILDREN 15c.

Take Ferry Cars. Special rates to parties.

A. F. LANE, N. E. Agent, 201 Washington St., Boston.

HERMES S. HEYWOOD.

PURCHASING AGENT.

21 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Estimates furnished on merchandise of every description. Telephone, 3053 Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM SAWYER, late of Littleton, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for probate, by Fidelia Sawyer and Emily Sawyer, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them, the executors therein named, without giving a surety on their official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fifth day of October, A.D. 1897, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week for three successive weeks in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the first publication to be on one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known heirs-at-law of the said deceased, on or before the day of said Court.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, Judge of said Court, this fourteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. H. F. FOLSON, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of ANDREW W. MCKAY, late of North Reading, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to

MARKETS.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET

Cattle Rule steady—Sheep as last quoted—Hog market unchanged—Calves in fair demand—Milch Cows a shade easier—Good grade Horses in demand

Reported for Mass. Ploughman.

Week ending Sept. 22, 1897.

Amount of Stock at Market.

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, etc.

This week, 5,029 17,333 121 24,054 1,801

Last week, 5,301 12,377 133 27,002 1,748

On year ago, 4,315 11,347 210 21,900 1,628

Horses—404

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

Cattle, Sheep.

Maine, 327 1997 New York 60

Rhode Island 277 1419 N. J. & Conn. 50

Vermont 207 1488 Western 3770 6000

Massachusetts 182 1 Canada 266 6378

Total, 5029 17,333

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROADS, ETC.

Cattle, Sheep.

Pittsburg 3907 7458 Eastern 337 7282

Omaha 273 2584 N. J. & Conn. 50

R. & A. 422 2600 B. & O. 3000

Total, 5029 17,333

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Beef—Per hundred pounds on total weight

of hide, tallow and meat, extra, \$5.25 to \$5.50

first quality, \$4.75 to \$5.00; second quality, \$4.50 to \$4.75

third quality, \$4.25 to \$4.50; a few choice steers

pairs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; some of the poorest, bulls,

etc., \$2.50 to \$3.00

Working Oxen—\$6.00 to \$10.00; heavy steers, \$5.00

to \$6.00, or much according to value for beef

Cows and Young Calves—Fair quality, \$2.00

to \$2.50; extra, \$4.00 to \$4.50; fancy milch cows, \$5.00

to \$6.00; farrow and dry, \$1.25 to \$1.50

Stores—Thin young cattle for farmers; year-

lings, \$3.00 to \$3.50; two-year-olds, \$1.25 to \$1.50

three-year-olds, \$2.00 to \$2.50

Sheep—Per pound, live weight, 2¢ to 3¢; extra,

3¢ to 4¢; sheep and lambs per head, in lots,

\$2.50 to \$3.00; 75 lbs. and over, \$1.50

Fat Hogs—Per pound, 4¢ to 5¢; live weight,

shoes, whole, \$1.00 to \$1.25; retail, \$1.50 to \$2.00

drawn hogs, 5¢ to 6¢

Veal Calves—2½ to 3½ c¢ p lb.; country lots

0½ to 1¢

Calf Skins—80¢ to \$1.40

Tallow—Brighton, 3¢ to 4¢ p lb.; country lots

1¢ to 1½¢

Pots—15¢ to \$1.00 each; country lots, 15¢

to 20¢; dairy Skins, 35¢ to 50¢

ARRIVALS AT THE DIFFERENT YARDS.

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, VEAL, HORSES

Waterbury, 4130 14,830 11,340 1047 384

Brighton, 493 2,503 13,900 769 88

General Live Stock Notes.

The grand total of live stock this week at

market would give the impression that there

would not be a famine in the meat line in this

city. Cattle arrived more freely from the

West and East, and butchers were ready to purchase

at fair prices. Lambs arrive freely, and Canada

and grazing good numbers this week. Some

of the quality of the stock is not so good as

desired, but the quantity is large. Some of the

best before time was given to unload. Milch

cows in heavy supply and doubtless will be

closed out. The Horse Market would improve

very much if the quality were better.

Cattle, Sheep.

Maine, 327 1997 New York 60

Rhode Island 277 1419 N. J. & Conn. 50

Vermont 207 1488 Western 3770 6000

Massachusetts 182 1 Canada 266 6378

Total, 5029 17,333

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROADS, ETC.

Cattle, Sheep.

Pittsburg 3907 7458 Eastern 337 7282

Omaha 273 2584 N. J. & Conn. 50

R. & A. 422 2600 B. & O. 3000

Total, 5029 17,333

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Beef—Per hundred pounds on total weight

of hide, tallow and meat, extra, \$5.25 to \$5.50

first quality, \$4.75 to \$5.00; second quality, \$4.50 to \$4.75

third quality, \$4.25 to \$4.50; a few choice steers

pairs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; some of the poorest, bulls,

etc., \$2.50 to \$3.00

Working Oxen—\$6.00 to \$10.00; heavy steers, \$5.00

Cattle Sales.

W F Wallace sold 1 ox of 1910 lbs at 4½¢, 3

oxen of 4800 lbs, at 4½¢, 2 steers of 1970 lbs

at 4½¢, 1 beef cow 1000 lbs at 4½¢, 3 J. S. Henry

selected steers 2500 lbs at 3¼¢, 3 J. S. Henry

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MASSACHUSETTS'S PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1897.

NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20,

30 and 50 lb tubs only.

Creamery, extra—

Yt. & N. Y. assorted sizes, 21¢

Northern Yt. & N. Y. assorted sizes, 21¢

Northern Yt. & N. Y. large tubs, 21¢

Western, extra, 21¢

Western, large ash tubs, 21¢

Creamery, northern, 21¢

Creamery, western, 21¢

Creamery, second, 21¢

Creamery, eastern, 21¢

June creamery, 21¢

Northern, extra, 21¢

Northern, extra, 21¢

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

BEDTIME.

Good-night, dear Day! You're tired, I know,
You've had so very far to go.
And now you lay your cheek to rest
On the white snow-flowers for your bed.

That one clear star shall be your light.
To watch above you all the night,
Just like the little lamp-light spark
That drives away the nursery dark.

The moon will tuck you into bed,
Those bright clouds are the prayers you said,
And, hurrying on, to God they go.
Like prayers of children here below.

When night is over, up you'll get,
To see if I have awakened yet.
But I'm in Dreamland many a mile:
You'll have to play alone awhile!

—Grace Duffield Goodwin.

TEDDY'S TRUCKLE-WHEEL.

BY MARTHA MCCULLOCH WILLIAMS.

It was the oddest sort of vehicle—just a big box mounted on two round saws from the trunk of a big gum tree. The tongue was a hickory pole, split some way from the end, and either part fastened V-fashion to the square wooden axle upon which the wheels revolved.

But Teddy did not mind. To him the truckle-wheel meant joy unconfined. He was a country lad whose plantation home gave room and to spare for all manner of excursions. Besides he had Bright and Brandy, his own cow's twin calves, whom he had broken to the yolk before they were six weeks old.

Pretty creatures they were, with big, soft eyes and knobby, hornless heads; as like as two peas in their white markings and shape, though Bright's coat was black and Brandy's a rich dark red.

At first they thought it great fun to go careering around the call lot, the wooden bows resting lightly upon their necks, and only Teddy's weight as he ran after them swinging back on the rope lines.

For Teddy knew that until they were at least six months old no draught whatever must be put upon them. Even then it was only a light sled upon which he himself seldom sat. For though Bob, the plantation carpenter, had promised the truckle the very day he made the yoke, things in his hands made haste very slowly—so slowly that the steers were sassy big fellows, fully half grown, by the time Teddy had the contrivance that was to make them of full use.

He was more than delighted with it; but Bright and Brandy were of a different mind. When first they heard its lumbering squeak at their heels they were incontinently away; and when they were stopped in a corner, un-yoked and turned to grass, showed their disgust over the whole proceeding by hiding themselves so effectively in the pasture's blackberry thickets that it was three days before Teddy found them. But presently they got so used to it as to go soberly in front of it, no matter how the axle groaned or cried aloud.

After that they had little rest. Summer was just slipping into fall and everybody found the truckle-wheel "such a corker." For instance, now that the grass was low, it would fetch and carry to wash at the creek—away, or fetch cider, or loads of peaches from the scattered trees here and there.

Then potato digging. Teddy and his team would go to the hands of black break up the crusted light jolly-looking, ones, dark as an In-"Spanish potatoes," the tubers. There, of course—acres, down separate space; was left to the hogs, and them, were fattened corn. The other sorts of man for a couple of days, beans upon raised beds of manure, covered thickly with more for winter use. For the diggers bore them to the high, round, flat-splint basins upon the head or back of the truckle-wheel was a long as, as with cheery calls and chirrings he drove up and down the rows.

Then, too, it was fun to haul back for black Mammy's cake-baking dry bark from felled trees in the clearing or from the new rails that last spring had been put into the fences. It was one of Mammy's pet superstitions that cake baked with coals that once were bark was lighter, richer, of a better flavor.

Teddy hauled for her unwearily, and had such reward in pound cake that he even brought in a lot of snuff roots and hickory stumps for Mammy's own hearth-fire. To burn either was, to her mind, a sure preventive of spells and conjuring, two things of which she lived in mortal dread.

Between all, Bright and Brandy got precious little playtime. Particularly after Julian Ware, Teddy's city cousin, came to pay a visit on the plantation. The two lads were of an age—just turned eleven—though looking at them it was hard to believe it. Julian was a small, pretty fellow with slim hands, blue eyes, and hair that kept more than a memory of its baby curliness. Then he had such clothes—knickerbockers, long stockings, buttoned boots, flannel shirts, and jackets full of wonderful curves and pockets, with a real little watch in one of them. Teddy, ah!

Teddy was all a country boy—a freckled atom of muscular humanity forever thrusting grimy hands deep in the pockets of trousers that came to the ankle, yet even then did not meet the woolen socks that seemed always crawling into the refuge of rusty shoes below them.

Naturally the two did not fraternize cordially; that is, not till after—But that comes later. Julian so carefully concealed the contempt he felt for Teddy and his rough outfit, that Teddy realized with double keenness, and though estopped by hospitality from openly showing resentment, took uncommon pains to set about such joint enterprises as must put this fine gentleman cousin to a disadvantage.

To all such the truckle wheel was a mighty help. Julian, brave enough where a horse was concerned, had a tremulous antipathy to Bright and Brandy. Ride behind them he would not, if there were any way out of it, even of direct refusal. And Teddy rarely left him any other. For example, he said one frosty morning in the late October, flourishing his whip alternately over the black ears or the red,—

"I say, Jule, if you ain't afraid we can have a bushel of fun this morning."

"I'm not 'fraid of many things," Julian answered, with all the dignity he could muster. "What is it you want to do?"

"Go down to the river bottom after sealybarks; there'll be piles of 'em on the ground, now we've had these frosts. We can pick up a sack full in less'n a no time; then come on by the store and get some powder and shot, to go bird-hunting this evening—after that to Squire Ramey's for the Berkshire pig hegime last week. Bright and Brandy here didn't do nothing yesterday; they'll take us an' bring us in a jiffy."

"Let's take our guns and walk," Julian suggested.

"No ammunition," Teddy answered, laconically; adding, with a fresh kick of Brandy's ears; "but if yer 'traid ter go."

"Come on," Julian said scrambling into the box body, where he had much ado to balance himself in the rear end against Teddy's superior weight in the forward one. It was rough going, certainly; but when they came to the nut-locks he forgot the discomfort of it in rustling and chasing through the yellow leaves that hid such treasures of sweet nuts. Soon the bag overran—all their pockets as well.

"I believe we could fill the box; let's try," Julian said, at last, with a hope of thus getting liberty to walk home without imputation on his courage. Teddy looked covetously about, but said, half sighing,—

"Can't—I want that pig; and Squire Ramey wants to be rid of it. If I don't take it today, someone else will. Do you reckon you can hold it if I tie it hard and fast?"

"Could you?" Julian asked, in a tone that showed he regarded the question as hardly less than an insult. Teddy laughed aloud, saying—

"Maybe so; pigs are slippery creatures. Do you know they can't squeal when you hold 'em by the tail?"

Julian did not know, farther, he did not believe it; but just now it was not worth while to argue the point with Teddy. For once the pig was in his hands he would ready prove the contrary, and thus confound Teddy out of his own mouth.

The truckle-wheel went off with a spurt from Squire Ramey's hogpen. Bright and Brandy, scenting meat and locks of sweet hay, went pounding along at their best speed. The pig, a small, black, roly-poly creature, lay mildly grunting at Julian's feet as he sat perched on the bag of nuts. Piggie's feet were securely bound with strips of soft, coarse cloth tied in a peculiar looped knot, in the tying of which Squire Ramey took especial pride. It looked a most complex affair, but was, as he had explained to the boys, extremely simple. In some way each leg of the animal had its own separate loop, which any amount of struggling but made to hold the tighter. But where they all came together there was a master loop—key to the puzzle—at which you had but to give a single jerk and the creature was free. To be able to tie it properly was, the good squire affirmed, no inconsiderable part of a liberal education, at least if you meant to live on a farm and have to do with dumb creatures and sheep. Julian had looked and listened intently. He knew perfectly the manner of undoing it, and fancied he knew the doing quite as well.

Teddy, standing upright, his hat off, the lines taut in his hand, was too busy shouting, "Gee, haw-w, Brandy! H-up, hup, h-up, Bright!" to give a single look at what was going on behind him.

Slowly, cautiously Julian pulled the end of the cloth string. The knot came free as if by magic, but piggie did not stir. Julian seized desperate hold of the curly tail with one hand, while with the other he clutched the edge of the box in which he sat. Then he tried to snatch up the twenty pounds of dull, grunting flesh. All he could do was to raise the hinder half of it, whereat the rest planted its two feet firmly forward and set up a squeal you might hear a mile away.

"Jimmie!" said Teddy.

He had no time for more. Bright and Brandy, with heads close to earth, bleating aloud in their terror, were running away as fast as they could lay their short legs to the ground.

In the plain fenced highway there was not much danger. Just ahead came a stretch of bushy old field. He felt

utterly powerless. If they chose to run out there it would mean serious business to both passengers, most likely for in a fit of thoughtlessness Teddy had made the line fast about his wrist, so fast that his numb and trembling fingers tried in vain to loose it.

By this time they were in the old field. The squealing had ceased. Teddy, without turning his head, shouted,—

"Crawl over the back end, Julian, slip down and hang on by your hands! You can let go—it won't hurt—much—an' it'll be better—"

"Will you come, too?" Julian asked. And in spite of their peril Teddy heard a new note in the other's voice.

"I can't get—out! Quick! Jump, I tell you, they're making for the bushes!" Teddy cried in a tone of agony.

Julian clutched his arm, stood up, and for the first time saw Teddy's slight, also the new danger that menaced them.

The bushes for which Bright and Brandy were making grew along the margin of a gully the bottom of which was full of jagged rocks that would surely maim and crush whatever might fall upon them. The truckle-wheel must certainly go in; there was not space by a foot for it to pass, and they were near to it now, so near he could see the dim, dark red gash at its further end.

Like a flash it came to him—his clasp knife, with the spring blade, was in his pocket. In a second he had drawn it, flashed it open, cut the cruel line that bound Teddy, as it seemed, to certain death.

Then, of course, something else happened. Far across the old field Bright and Brandy sped other cattle grazing, and at once made for their company, turning so sharply that the truckle-wheel upset, spilling its contents in a promiscuous heap. Teddy picked himself up to say with a laugh that was half a sob,—

"Julian, I—I'm—a pig—worse than I had four feet an' hair on me."

"No—but you've got one, and I reckon you think I can hold it," Julian answered, getting up more slowly with the aid of the accident of his leg.

Teddy eyed the creature for a moment, then laughed aloud.

"Oh, I see—you tried it—that about the tail; but, Jule, you are a trump, and I hope you'll stay a year."

THE REASON.

When Lillie and Millie are both at play, Everything runs in the smoothest way. Each dear little face so sunny and sweet, To watch them together is surely a treat.

They never quarrel and disagree, Nor snatch the playthings nor come to me With pitiful stories, as Fannie and Lou, When they play together, are sure to do.

I wondered what the reason could be, Since they are all sweet little girls, you see. So I called them up and the case made plain, And I asked if they could the riddle explain.

And Lillie puzzled, and shook her head; But our wise little Millie quickly said, "With a wee, wee smile, she thinks it must be 'Cause I let Lillie and Lillie into me." —Selected.

THE HOME CORNER.

By special arrangement with the BAZAR GLOVE-FITTING PATTERNS CO., we are able to supply our readers with the Bazar Glove-Fitting Patterns at very low cost. It is acknowledged by every one that these patterns are the simplest, most economical and most reliable patterns published. Full directions accompany each pattern, and our lady readers have been invariably pleased with them the past. The coupon below must accompany each order, otherwise the pattern will cost the full price.

MASS. PLOUGHMAN COUPON. Cut this out, fill in your name, address, number and size of pattern desired, and mail it to THE HOME CORNER, MASS. PLOUGHMAN, BOSTON, MASS.

Name..... Address..... No. of Pattern..... Size..... Enclose ten cents to pay expenses.

Nothing suits extreme youth so well as does simplicity, and the model shown in the illustration has the merit of being absolutely simple while it is stylish at the same time. The bodice takes the popular blouse form, but it is made over a plain fitted lining which ensures perfect neatness and the necessary warmth. The lining shows the usual number of pieces and seams, closing at the centre-front, but the blouse has shoulder and under-arm seams only and laps well over to the left side where it closes invisibly and is finished by a frill. The back is quite plain, but the front

Some housewives claim that the hem should be the same width on each end of the sheet, thus distributing the wear more equally than the N. Y. Observer. But to the mind of us it seems more in keeping with our sense of the eternal fitness of things to have the top of the sheet finished with a two inch hem, while the other end has a hem only an inch wide. And, of course, when embroidered initials are used, there is no question about having a top.

There is a general and somewhat mistaken idea that drawn work is tedious and trying to the eyes, whereas it can be done more quickly than embroidery, and with less strain to the sight. It is unnecessary to count the threads, an exact measurement of the spaces being precise enough. And, unlike some other things of beauty drawn work is really a joy forever, since it will stand even the ravages of a poor laundress.

7156-Girl's Dress.

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MRS. PETERSON'S STORY.

I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb.

The doctor wanted me to take treatments, but I had just begun taking Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and my husband said I had better wait and see how much good that would do me. I was so sick when I began with her medicine, I could hardly be on my feet. I had the backache constantly, and headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.

I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sensitive Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me. —MRS. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St., Warren, Pa.

shows gauged shirrings that run from the shoulders to a point at the front and form a simulated yoke. The sleeves are in Bishop shape. The one-piece bodice, turning so sharply that the truckle-wheel upset, spilling its contents in a promiscuous heap. Teddy picked himself up to say with a laugh that was half a sob,—

"Julian, I—I'm—a pig—worse than I had four feet an' hair on me."

"No—but you've got one, and I reckon you think I can hold it," Julian answered, getting up more slowly with the aid of the accident of his leg.

Teddy eyed the creature for a moment, then laughed aloud.

"Oh, I see—you tried it—that about the tail; but, Jule, you are a trump, and I hope you'll stay a year."

The French bell skirt, which is particularly favored by fashion, is certainly one of the prettiest designs for fall and winter wear. The flare from the knees down, formed by goring sharply each seam (except the centre-back), is as graceful as it is odd. Narrow at the top, this five-gored skirt has the slightest flare at the bias seam in the centre back, and the front sets very smoothly.

There are several other five-gored patterns, and then there are very artistic seven-gored designs in close rivalry. For the seven-gored four and a quarter yards wide the amount of material required, according to the Dry Goods Economist, is eight and a quarter yards of 22-inch material, four and a quarter of 44, and three and three-quarters of 50-inch. This has a fan back, and is forty and a half inches long.

A five-gored skirt, same back, needs seven and a quarter, five and an eighth or four and three-quarters yards, according to the width of material. The French bell skirt needs the same quantities as the latter for the length, though pieces will be saved from the sharply gored tops.

As to the features of skirts, firstly, they are not so wide as they have been but they are longer. Then they are made up with the lining and the outside separate, or seamed together. The interlining or stiffening is from six to eight inches deep.

The wide side gore is complained of, as it will sag, yet many five-gored designs are worn. The seven-gored skirt has the extra side piece, making it more suitable for heavy goods. Many seams are also more suitable to short figures.

All the fronts are narrow and fitted without darts. The back is either in two box pleats, narrow at the top and widening below; or a fan back is laid in the narrow pleats on each side, turned toward the centre and closely overlapped at the belt.

All skirts should open at the centre back and sit closely around the hips. A slightly stiff lining, like silk or percale, is preferred. The best dressmakers face a skirt with taffeta silk or alpaca, no matter what the lining may be. The pleats at the back are usually caught up about twenty inches with a loose, elastic band.

Skirts made by French modistes have the lining and gored separate, both parts hanging, however, from the same belt. The lining has a cluster of taffeta silk ruffles next to the outside, giving the appearance of a silk petticoat, the interlining being on the underside.

Separate skirts are preferred in black woolen goods or silk. Satin, moire velours, satin-figured taffeta, serge whipcord, hushmere, ladies' cloth, henrietta, chevion, vicuna and many other materials will be thus worn.

Some housewives claim that the hem should be the same width on each end of the sheet, thus distributing the wear more equally than the N. Y. Observer. But to the mind of us it seems more in keeping with our sense of the eternal fitness of things to have the top of the sheet finished with a two inch hem, while the other end has a hem only an inch wide. And, of course, when embroidered initials are used, there is no question about having a top.

There is a general and somewhat mistaken idea that drawn work is tedious and trying to the eyes, whereas it can be done more quickly than embroidery, and with less strain to the sight. It is unnecessary to count the threads, an exact measurement of the spaces being precise enough. And, unlike some other things of beauty drawn work is really a joy forever, since it will stand even the ravages of a poor laundress.

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P.O. stores, churches and station. Well divided
cows 18 tons hay, 200 fruit trees, apple, pear,
peach, cherry and quince. Two-story house, nine
rooms, 2 bay windows, ell and wood shed, painted
and blinded. Barn 36x40, with cellar, tie up
head. Two henhouses, carriage and tool house
buildings in good condition, land in high state of
cultivation. Included are 7 cows, horse and
farming tools. Price \$3600, \$2000 down. Will
exchange for small place near Boston.

MASS. PLOUGHMA
—OR—
J. A. Willey,
Room 502. 178 Devonshire St.



THE HORSE.

Nancy Hanks, 2.04, was driven this week for the first time in many months. She seemed to like it and wanted to step at a 2.30 gait.

John R. Gentry, 2.00 1-2, and Robert J., 2.01 1-2, are breaking state and track records right along, but it looks as if no attempt was to be made to break 1.59 1-4.

If a horse has to be worked when he has a sore back or shoulder, plain, or better, medicated cotton batting is a very good thing to place between the sore and the harness.

As a PLOUGHMAN reporter journeyed through some twenty miles of genuine old-fashioned farms and farming lands, he saw, among a great many other large and fine things, a number of those real, old-time, heavy, hand-some farm horses that seem to have grown into a horse from an ox, retaining all the steadiness and strength of the one and adding to these the intelligence and agility of the other. These horses were bred in the time when twenty or more farmers clubbed and bought a first-class draft stallion and bred to their farm mares. Now-a-days, farmers buy their work-horses and pay large prices to breeders, or wait until their farm mares are all broken down and then breed to some broken-down trotting or pacing stallion, that is making the circuit of the county and get an animal that is not strong enough for hard work, and that is not even an average driver. Farmers, does it pay? The world is advancing and improvements are being made all the time, but some of the old methods are the best, after all.

CRUELTY TO THE COLT.

Farmers are seldom intentionally cruel to farm animals. The relations of profit and loss are too close between the farmer and his animals to permit of anything but kindness on his part, says Wallace's Farmer. Nevertheless, farmers are sometimes unintentionally cruel to their live stock, mainly by want of thought.

We never see a colt trailing along after a plow in the field or to town on a Sunday or Sabbath but we pity it. We do not blame the youngster for getting in front of the team and poking along, knowing that its mother will not leave it over it, and thus saying to the driver: "Hold on, old man; I am young and I am tired; this is no place for a colt; you don't make your babies trot along with you in this fashion." We sometimes wonder what a colt's thoughts must be as it trails wearily along from one end of the corn field to the other and back, fearing to part with its dam lest she will leave it, and feeling awfully tired in its efforts to keep up. It must think that this is a cruel, wicked world. If this did either farmer, mare or colt any good it might be permissible; instead it does all three harm. It stunts the colt's growth and thus injures the farmer; it worries the mare, and there is no possible compensation. Tie the colt in the stable for the first day or two, or, better still, put it in some small building, and when it gets used to restraint and begins to understand that at noon its mother will be as glad to see it as it is to see her, it will take kindly to the separation and conclude that you are a kind man to her, instead of a cruel tyrant. It will soon learn to go out into the pasture, get some fresh grass and when the sun gets hot go back into the shade and avoid the flies, acquire the habit of eating and become weaned when the time comes without the slightest loss of condition. It will be all the better if it has company, either of other colts or some staid, reliable old horse that has learned wisdom by experience and enjoys the comforts of the pasture.

Horses are the most sociable of farm animals, and should have company. They are not particular so long as it is one of their own kind with which they can hobnob and gossip, horse fashion. The colt is no exception; he is all the better with company.

A HARD DAY'S WORK should bring the reward of a good bed for your horse. The best bed for the money is provided by German Peat Moss. C. B. Barrett, 45 North Market street.

The Hudson has been called the Rhine of America, a commentary on the beauties of both rivers. The Fitchburg Railroad Popular New York Excursion of September 30th, at rate of only \$5.00, provides an excellent opportunity for viewing the grand scenery of the Hudson.

Five hundred souvenir spoons given away at the Boston Food Fair to first five hundred purchasing tickets every morning. Different every day.

New Hampshire State Grange Fair.

The twelfth annual exhibition of the State Grange of New Hampshire at Tilton, was one of the most complete and largest yet held by this association. The partial failure of the fair of 1896 aroused the live members to renewed efforts to make a grand success of their twelfth anniversary; so from all over the state, the best products of the farm, garden and household, with the finest herds of cattle, flocks of choice sheep, fattest swine and fleetest horses the good old Granite State had within her borders were brought to the State Fair. Another element of strength was in its new president and secretary who were untiring in their efforts to make this fair the best ever held.

On Tuesday morning the entries of stock, farm produce and fine fruits and fancy articles came in thick and fast, keeping the entry clerks on the jump, and the superintendents of the various departments busy. At eleven A. M., order prevailed; the stock was penned and hall articles tastefully arranged, when Pres. Wm. H. Stinson delivered the annual address. At the close, he pronounced the fair opened for the inspection of the public.

We found along the rows of horse sheds many empty stalls with but few farm horses on exhibition except among the speed classes.

Of the five hundred head of cattle on exhibition over two hundred were pure bloods. Many yokes of fine oxen and steers showed that the New Hampshire farmers have not as yet discarded their rough and hilly farms the useful ox-teams that are so rapidly disappearing on many farms.

Ex-Gov. D. H. Goodell, Antrim, had twenty head of excellent Holstein cattle. Many of the cows had famous milk records.

The Guernseys made a fine showing. W. E. Whitehouse & Son, Barrington, John A. MacDonald, Centre Harbor, and A. M. Colby, Tilton, were the exhibitors in this excellent class of dairy cattle.

Among the Jerseys, the world-renowned herd of C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass., was the chief attraction for all lovers of Jersey stock. From this famous herd twenty fine animals were shown under a tent—not for competition, however. Good Jersey stock was on exhibition by James E. Shepard, New London, and by F. R. Sargent, Tilton, with some grade stock in this class.

The largest exhibitor of Ayrshires was C. H. Hayes & Son, Portsmouth, entering thirty head. John B. Sanborn, East Concord, thirty head of sleek Devons, and C. W. Whitcher, Tilton, and Wm. H. Neal, Meredith, also showed excellent herds in this class.

G. W. Wadleigh, Tilton, showed Red Polls exhibiting a herd of eighteen good cattle.

T. O. Taylor, Sanborn, and O. V. Rand, Guilford, both showed Herefords.

S. W. Wiggin, Meredith, had a large herd of Red Strain Durhams, bred for dairy, as well as beef purposes.

Among the grade stock, James Frame, Canterbury, and Henry A. Lord, Tilton, showed large and good dairy cattle.

On the whole the cattle exhibits at this fair gave evidence of intelligent breeding and wise management by the breeders of the state.

The sheep made a poor showing for this great industry. Some good specimens were shown by Wm. H. Neal, Meredith, in Southdowns; by G. L. Pendexter, Intervale, in Oxfords, and by V. Rand, Guilford, in Shropshires.

Among the swine G. M. Sanborn, Penacook, E. F. Wiggins, Meredith, A. R. Wiggins, Franklin, R. N. Bachelder, Northfield and G. L. Pendexter, Intervale, made fair exhibits in Chester, Berkshires and grade hogs, also Hood's "Berkshires."

There was a fairly good showing of poultry, but not half the number that should be brought out at a state fair. The Leghorns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Games, with several fine bronze turkeys, made up the bulk of the show. An industry of such vast importance to the State and Nation should not be neglected by the Grangers of New Hampshire. Let the management offer better premiums next year especially in this department and a much finer display will be had.

The fruit exhibit was very fine for this year, especially for apples, pears, plums, quinces. Several dishes of fine peaches and grapes were shown. With wise selection and good culture, these choice fruits can be grown over the state except, perhaps, in the northern limits, but the fruit crops of southern and central New Hampshire are a source of much profit. Vegetables were largely shown but were not of the highest quality. Some fine tomatoes and potatoes from the state agricultural college were exhibited. In plants and flowers many artistic designs were on the tables, while the large grange exhibits by competing granges over the state plainly showed that the ladies were especially interested in their state fair. The Shakers had their booths of toys, candles and useful articles on sale. Mrs. Swett Webster



had a bewildering assortment of canned fruits, jellies, etc. A fine display of farm machinery was made by the Adirance Platt Co., showing a binder in full operation, with plows, mowers, etc. The creamery machines had a full line of exhibits, and Granite State Evaporator Co., vapor stoves, etc.

On the track the usual trotting races were the attraction for each afternoon, alternating with the bicycle trick rider, W. C. Hoefler, N. Y., whose performance was truly a revolution in bicycle riding. Also the first exhibition in the state of the "Horseless Carriage," the Duryea Motor Wagon. This attracted universal attention. Even the venerable Moses Humphrey was induced to ride on it around the track.

A feature of the N. H. Grange fair has always been the meetings held during the fair, in the afternoon in a tent on the fair grounds, and in the evening at the Town hall. The first day was under the auspices of the Pomona Grange, Col. Stinson, presiding. Among the speakers were N. B. Bryant, Hon. Moses Humphrey, Master Batchelder, Secretary Hutchinson and Lecturer Metcalf of the State Grange. Several ladies also spoke on Pomona Grange work. The speaking was interspersed by pleasing cornet solos by Miss Story, Laconia. The evening meeting in the Town hall was a public Grange meeting. Wednesday, Gov. Ramsdell and staff visited the fair. There was good attendance and fine weather during the days of the fair.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

After a lapse of eleven years it again becomes my pleasure and privilege, through the courtesy of the association, to formally open this agricultural exhibition for your inspection and information.

Eleven years ago we inaugurated our first fair, with anxious forebodings, yet with gratification at the substantial support given this movement by members of the Grange, and the patronage we felt would be accorded by the citizens generally all over this grand old commonwealth. Our hopes and expectations were realized. This fair was organized and instituted with an eye single to the welfare and encouragement of the great agricultural industry, its fundamental purpose and corner stone being for farmers, and in the great interest of that indispensable people.

It must be conceded that agriculture is the one important of all industries and professions of the world. Without it, and the fostering and protective care of the nation, decay and dissolution is sure to follow, and the downfall of government and state are as certain as the rising and setting sun.

A fair primarily and distinctively agricultural in all its leadings had never been presented to the people; it was an experiment and opened up a new era in agricultural history. Prior state fairs with demoralizing tendencies had discouraged, not to say disgusted, the very people they ought and should have encouraged; confidence had been frittered away; indifference as to their success ran riot; and year by year it had gone from bad to worse. Under such conditions this movement was started. The Hon. Charles E. Tilton, coming to our material aid, with a substantial proposition, which, coupled with a union of feeling among the Granges of the state, made what otherwise would have been a doubtful undertaking almost an assured success at the start. A lesson comes to us all in this, for it has been proven true, that when a people became aroused and earnest in inaugurating a reform, encouragement and material help from sources little expected and from the very people themselves, carries the undertaking beyond the doubt or question of failure; and to those who stood squarely together to attain this end our appreciation should ever be loyally extended.

This fair deserves better recognition by the state than yet accorded, for however active and alert its managers and patrons may be in filling the various departments and furnishing wholesome attractions, weather and observances elsewhere endanger the financial receipts, thus perhaps obliging the omission or reduction of well earned premiums that either largely stimulate or embarrass future exhibitions.

Our State Legislature should appropriate at least \$800 annually to be used for premium purposes, under well defined conditions, for this is the only state fair, and this aid would tend to largely remove all question as to the ability of the association to meet their demands.

The railroad corporation, now the Boston and Maine system, is not actuated by as liberal motives as we wish in their dealings with this association. Our success or failure is largely in their hands; the tickets and transportation rates have much to do with the results desired. They should give us ample train service, platform facilities at the entrance, and free transportation of all stock and articles for exhibition, which would in no way be in violation of interstate commerce law. We ask for justice only, and shall be content

with nothing less. Efforts of honorable men in an honorable undertaking deserve recognition in honorable ways.

Those people who help themselves are the very people who deserve the benefits desired.

Farmers of New Hampshire—Your welfare and proper recognition is largely in your own keeping. Act well your part; stand by those movements that are being carried on for your aid and improvement. Matter of legislation should have your earnest attention, reforms in taxation and state expenditures should be well considered. Good roads are of prime importance, and economical measures should be adopted for the carrying into execution of this most important work. Rural mail delivery and postal savings institutions by the National Government should command our best endeavors to secure.

Farmers should stand together solid for their rights and protection, and give united support to all honest measures and efforts designed for their improvement. Fairs are an educational institution and are helpful to the extent we support and direct them. Every institution that will broaden and enlarge the farmer, rendering him a more useful and intelligent citizen and element in life, should be maintained. The Grange and the fair are powerful agencies to these ends. Beauty and render attractive the home life of the farming people, open up the social and educational life in our rural communities, arouse the boys and girls of the farm homes, let education be a prime factor in their life—activity in political matters becomes a duty; the best men for office, dishonestly turned down, temperance supported, brotherly love cultivated, charity made a more prominent characteristic, and farm life will brighten. The boys and girls will become more contented, and growing up on the farm will become the happy prosperous people we all desire to see. Contentment brings happiness, and with a thrifty, contented people, who well knowing their duties, religiously observe them, our institutions and time honored calling is secure.

In closing, I cannot refrain from again recognizing the services of Charles E. Tilton, who today has reached his 70th milestone in the round of life, and through whose goodly offices we, as an association, were able to launch this fair among the helpful agencies of the state.

Long may the house of Tilton occupy its honored place, and in the mutations of Providence and emergencies that may arise in the near future, the location of this fair should be changed to a larger and more populous center, the youthful experiences and associations of the first twelve years of our existence here in this charming village of Tilton on these delightful grounds will have become history—a part of the worthy history of the State; and the memories of these years will be handed down a legacy to those who come after us, an incentive to farmers—for success is ever possible, if intelligence, loyalty and concentrated effort are all combined in an honorable undertaking.

To my associates and to those contributing to this exhibition, I extend sincere acknowledgments.

I now declare this twelfth annual fair open for inspection.

VERMONT.

Corn cutting is well underway; it is said that most of the crop is beyond injury by frost. Oats have been harvested. Potatoes small and poor, except on sandy soils. Grafted apples light; common varieties promise a fair crop. Grapes are ripening slowly, and it is doubtful if the later kinds escape frosts. Pasture continues excellent, but streams are getting low. Rain is needed to bring up fall seeding.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Corn has improved with last week's encouragement and is generally well filled out, probably a good portion of it will yet ripen. Peaches and pears have ripened reasonably, and gone to market, though not in the usual abundance. Garden stuff still grows and ripens. Potatoes in eastern sections are mostly housed; the crop is unsatisfactory; in western counties they are generally under, owing to rot. Cranberry picking is in full blast, but the crop is short and poor in quality. Apples scarce and poor. Grapes affected with rot.

RHODE ISLAND.

Potatoes are an exceedingly small crop. The corn crop is fair, and silos are being filled. Harvesting is going on rapidly. The top of the ground is now quite dry, and wells and streams are becoming low.

CONNECTICUT.

Corn is nearly all cut. Tobacco is all hanging, with good weather for curing. A good crop of buckwheat is cut. Fall apples are being picked; winter fruit is dropping, so that these varieties are being picked also. All fruits are ripening early. Peaches are plentiful, with a ready market. Pastures in some sections are failing, but, generally, streams and wells are not yet affected by lack of rain. Potato digging is going on slowly.

J. W. SMITH.

MAINE.

Cumberland Farmers' Club, W. Cumberland... Sept. 28, 29
Lincoln Co. Agricultural, Danvers... Oct. 5, 7
No. Waldo, Unity... Oct. 5, 7
Sagadahoc Agricultural, Topsham... Oct. 12, 13, 14
CONNECTIONICUT.
Danbury, Danbury... Oct. 4-9
East Granby, East Granby... " 18-20
Granby, Granby... " 29
Hartford, Hartford... Oct. 5
Hartford, Hartford... " 6
New London Co., Norwich... " 21-23
Newtown, Newtown... " 28-30
Simsbury, Simsbury... Oct.
Stafford Springs, Stafford Springs... " 5-7
Union (Somers, etc.), Broad Brook... Sept. 29
Williamantic, Williamantic... " 28-30
Woodstock, South Woodstock... " 20, 21, 22
Wolcott, Wolcott... Oct. 13
VERMONT.
Brandon, Brandon... Oct. 5, 6
Windsor, Woodstock... " 22-24
NEW YORK.
Franklin, Malone... Sept. 28, Oct. 1
Monroe, Brockport... " 30, Oct. 2
Schoharie, Schoharie... Sept. 27-30
Schuyler, Watkins... " 28, Oct. 1
Seneca, Waterloo... " 28-30
Steuben, Bath... " 28, Oct. 1
Suffolk, Riverhead... " 28-30
Washington, Perry... " 28, 29

There are other popular excursions, but none like the Fitchburg Railroad excursion to New York, going via Housatonic Tunnel and the Day and returning via Fall River Line on Sept. 30. The rate is only \$5.00 for the round trip.

Four thousand five hundred articles distributed to the people daily from the big away department at the Boston Food Fair. Articles vary in cost from five to twenty-five cents, and include soap, gelatine, confectionery, cocoa, salt, baking powder, etc. Full sized packages, not small samples.

The Fitchburg Railroad Popular New York excursion of September 30th offers the choice of Day or Night Line down the Hudson. Rate for the round trip only \$5.00.

Weather and Crops.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 20.

The weather throughout the past week has been favorable for harvesting and general farm work. Late fall crops, are as a rule, looking well. Corn has a good chance to reach maturity in the north. corn states, and in the South it is now either harvested or beyond the reach of frosts.

The nights of the past week have been very cool, but the damage by frost has been slight. Abundant sunshine has prevailed, with but little rainfall. Rain is much needed to bring up fall sown grain, and for keeping pasturage fresh. There is little complaint as yet, however, of falling pasturage.

MAINE.

The good weather of the past week greatly advanced the corn crop, and some pieces on early lands are being cut. About a week more is needed to fully bring the crop out of the way of frosts. Other crops are, in general, beyond much injury. Grain harvesting has progressed steadily, but in the northern counties there is so much late grain that there will hardly be time enough to cure it. Potatoes not already dug, are rotting in the ground. Fall feed is abundant. Apples very late and of poor quality. Slight frosts have touched the lowlands but have done little damage.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Corn is now being cut, but there are many pieces that will probably not mature except under the most favorable conditions. Much of the crop has been put into silos unharmed by frost. Oats are very light in weight. Potatoes almost a complete failure. Digging is at a standstill in many localities, as the farmers now are waiting for the rot to finish its work. Fall work is being hurried. Apples are few and poor. Grapes are backward, and in many places a failure.

VERMONT.

Corn cutting is well underway; it is said that most of the crop is beyond injury by frost. Oats have been harvested. Potatoes small and poor, except on sandy soils. Grafted apples light; common varieties promise a fair crop. Grapes are ripening slowly, and it is doubtful if the later kinds escape frosts. Pasture continues excellent, but streams are getting low. Rain is needed to bring up fall seeding.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Corn has improved with last week's encouragement and is generally well filled out, probably a good portion of it will yet ripen. Peaches and pears have ripened reasonably, and gone to market, though not in the usual abundance. Garden stuff still grows and ripens. Potatoes in eastern sections are mostly housed; the crop is unsatisfactory; in western counties they are generally under, owing to rot. Cranberry picking is in full blast, but the crop is short and poor in quality. Apples scarce and poor. Grapes affected with rot.

RHODE ISLAND.

Potatoes are an exceedingly small crop. The corn crop is fair, and silos are being filled. Harvesting is going on rapidly. The top of the ground is now quite dry, and wells and streams are becoming low.

CONNECTICUT.

Corn is nearly all cut. Tobacco is all hanging, with good weather for curing. A good crop of buckwheat is cut. Fall apples are being picked; winter fruit is dropping, so that these varieties are being picked also. All fruits are ripening early. Peaches are plentiful, with a ready market. Pastures in some sections are failing, but, generally, streams and wells are not yet affected by lack of rain. Potato digging is going on slowly.

J. W. SMITH.

MAINE.

Cumberland Farmers' Club, W. Cumberland... Sept. 28, 29
Lincoln Co. Agricultural, Danvers... Oct. 5, 7
No. Waldo, Unity... Oct. 5, 7
Sagadahoc Agricultural, Topsham... Oct. 12, 13, 14
CONNECTIONICUT.
Danbury, Danbury... Oct. 4-9
East Granby, East Granby... " 18-20
Granby, Granby... " 29
Hartford, Hartford... Oct. 5
Hartford, Hartford... " 6
New London Co., Norwich... " 21-23
Newtown, Newtown... " 28-30
Simsbury, Simsbury... Oct.
Stafford Springs, Stafford Springs... " 5-7
Union (Somers, etc.), Broad Brook... Sept. 29
Williamantic, Williamantic... " 28-30
Woodstock, South Woodstock... " 20, 21, 22
Wolcott, Wolcott... Oct. 13
VERMONT.
Brandon, Brandon... Oct. 5, 6
Windsor, Woodstock... " 22-24
NEW YORK.
Franklin, Malone... Sept. 28, Oct. 1
Monroe, Brockport... " 30, Oct. 2
Schoharie, Schoharie... Sept. 27-30
Schuyler, Watkins... " 28, Oct. 1
Seneca, Waterloo... " 28-30
Steuben, Bath... " 28, Oct. 1
Suffolk, Riverhead... " 28-30
Washington, Perry... " 28, 29

There are other popular excursions, but none like the Fitchburg Railroad excursion to New York, going via Housatonic Tunnel and the Day and returning via Fall River Line on Sept. 30. The rate is only \$5.00 for the round trip.

Four thousand five hundred articles distributed to the people daily from the big away department at the Boston Food Fair. Articles vary in cost from five to twenty-five cents, and include soap, gelatine, confectionery, cocoa, salt, baking powder, etc. Full sized packages, not small samples.

The Fitchburg Railroad Popular New York excursion of September 30th offers the choice of Day or Night Line down the Hudson. Rate for the round trip only \$5.00.

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